

## REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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## REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vol. 3.—No. 22.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, NOV. 6, 1855.

Whole No. 126

## News direct from the Russian Camp

Among the passengers who arrived at this port on Tuesday last, by the packet ship Universe, from Liverpool, was Dr. Davega, who comes direct from the Russian camp at Sebastopol, where he served in the capacity of surgeon in the medical staff. We paid him a visit yesterday, and in the course of a general conversation on the war in the Crimea, and the contending parties on both sides obtained the following particulars. Dr. Davega was eleven months in the Crimea, a considerable portion of which time was spent immediately in the camp, where he had an excellent opportunity of becoming acquainted with the character of the Russian soldiers, and the men by whom they are commanded. What he states, therefore, may be regarded as reliable, although it will be found widely at variance with many of the accounts published in the English papers.

## THE STRONGER SIDE OF SEBASTOPOL.

At the time of his departure from the Russian camp, which was in the middle of last month, the allies were in possession of the southern side of Sebastopol, the Russians under Gortschakoff still retaining undisputed possession of their strongly fortified position on the north side. This part of the city, he states, is still stronger than that which they have lost, or, more properly speaking, than that which they have abandoned, as it now appears they did not intend to hold it longer than was necessary to give them time to remove their hospitals, their guns, and whatever else they considered indispensable. Their forts command every part of the side which lies below them, completely within the range of their guns, at a depth of at least over one hundred feet. It is evident from this that they are in a still better position than they were when they had possession of the whole city, as they can render that part of it which is in the possession of the allies altogether untenable. This is so well known to the allies that they are actually beginning to regard their late successful, but dearly purchased triumph, as very unprofitable, if not worse than useless. On the other hand, it is a matter of congratulation, he says, in the Russian camp, even among the common soldiers, who understand the great advantage it gives them over their foe.

For seven months the work of fortifying and strengthening the north side has been going on, and now, such is the perfection to which they have brought that work, that every hill has been converted into a fort, and every point where cannon can be placed is absolutely bristling with them. Here they not only command the south side, but they render it utterly impossible for the Allied fleet to enter the harbor, or to come even with a long distance of it. In addition to this, the road from their camp to Odessa is occupied by different detachments of their army, which, including the force in the camp, numbers 300,000 well disciplined, well equipped, well provisioned, and every way effective troops. But this is not all—their facilities for the transportation of troops are such that they can, if necessary, bring their whole disposable force into the Crimea in the course of a few days. The road from Perekop is open to them, and they are constantly receiving from that place immense supplies of provisions. The statement that they were deficient in their supplies is therefore untrue, and we were told that at present they have sufficient for several months, should all communication with that point be cut off by the Allies. Our readers may remember that, in the papers which brought the account of the "fall of Sebastopol," it was stated that the Russians were in full retreat towards Perekop, and that a detachment of thirty thousand of the Allied army was dispatched to intercept them. This was not only false, as proved by subsequent accounts, but utterly absurd, as it now appears that the Russians had not the remotest idea of retreating, and were determined to remain where they were and defend their position to the last.

## POLES NOT DESERTED.

The story that six hundred Poles had deserted from the Russian army, Dr. Davega informed us, is not worthy of the slightest credit. A few may have deserted, but he assured us that the cases of desertion on the other side were more numerous, and the day before he left six Sardinians had arrived at the Russian camp. The army, too, instead of being demoralized, is in as perfect a state of order and discipline as their command could desire; and so far from being even discouraged, they have gained confidence and self-reliance from their frequent encounters with the Allied forces. They have been greatly underrated; but the Allies have by this time found out to their loss that, as Dogberry would say, they are not the men they took them for. It appears now they are among the finest soldiers in the world, and that they are in some respects superior to the French. It is a singular fact that while the English and the French scatter under a heavy fire, the Russians flock together and clinch to each other with a tenacity that knows not when to yield. They never think of retreating, and rush into battle with an enthusiasm inspired by the deepest feeling of religion. They

tell you they are fighting for "their God, their Czar, and their country," and they believe that death in such a cause is little less than martyrdom. In fact, they regard it as such, and believe that the greatest sacrifice they can make is to die on the battle field fighting in defence of their church, of which they regard the Czar, under God, as the head.

## COMPOSITION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The army is composed of Russians, including the Cossacks of the Black Sea, Greeks and Poles. The proportion of the Poles is not so large as have been reported, but the Greeks are very numerous, and are among the best and bravest in the whole army.—The Russians, without exception, actually believe that it is a holy war against the "infidel Turk" in which they are engaged, and when any unfortunate Mohammedans fall into their hands, they are killed at once—the idea of giving them quarter, never entering the mind of the Russian soldier. The Greeks, besides the religious feeling which actuates them, are urged on by their national animosity against the Turk, and they never omit an opportunity of wreaking vengeance on them for the centuries of persecution which their nation has suffered at their hands.

## CONTEMPT FOR THE ENGLISH.

At the commencement of the war the highest feeling of respect was entertained by the Russians for the English, but this has undergone a change, and they have at last come to regard them with a feeling of contempt. It is not unusual, Dr. Davega told us, to hear them say, "What are the English? Nothing. We have beaten them in every battle, and would have destroyed them but for the French. It is against the French we fight. If we had to do only with the English we would have swept them off the earth before this."

"I do not know," said Dr. Davega, "of a battle in which the English were worsted, and in which they were only saved from destruction by their allies, the French." The Russian soldiers know this well, and when engaged in carrying cannon balls, jokingly say, "here is some bread for the French," apparently ignoring the very existence of the English. Their officers are highly educated, and it is an uncommon thing to find one who does not speak three or four languages. They are also men of refinement, and as the Doctor had every opportunity of knowing practically, are most courteous to Americans. He confirms in this particular all we were told by Dr. Kottman, eight or nine months ago, and says that the highest generals in the army show them every attention and kindness in their power. He adds, however, that the climate in the Crimea is very unhealthy, and that of nine Americans who were in the medical staff during his service, five died. In a word, they entertain feelings of the deepest friendship towards our countrymen, and are always ready to exhibit them, even at their own personal inconvenience and loss. This may be said of all, from the Czar down to the poorest soldier in the ranks.

## WINTER CAMPAIGN.

It is the opinion of Dr. Davega that it is utterly impossible for the allies to avoid another winter's campaign in the Crimea in any other way than by leaving it altogether.—Their work has only commenced with the taking of the south side of Sebastopol; and the capture of the northside—if it ever shall be captured—will be attended with a still greater loss than they have already published, as to the severities of the climate and the character of the country. They will be compelled to encamp, as they did before, outside the city, as that part of it which the Russians give up to them is, as we have said, completely untenable, and such is the nature of the soil during the rainy season that it is utterly impossible to use either cannon or cavalry, while the foot soldier sinks down to his knees at every step. The prospects which open before the allies, under these circumstances, are certainly of a most gloomy kind. Gortschakoff spoke truly when he said General Janu ry and February would do all their business for them.

## ENTHUSIASM OF THE RUSSIAN SOLDIERY.

We have spoken of the feeling of the Russian soldiers in respect to the war, and we may add that it is a feeling which is entertained by all classes throughout the empire.—The nobles are willing to sacrifice their fortunes, if necessary, in a war which they look upon as one of the most justifiable that has ever been waged by their country. In common with the soldiers, they believe they cannot be defeated, and are determined on fighting for every inch of ground in the Crimea, before they give it up. The religious enthusiasm of the soldiers is kept up by the Greek priests, of whom there are a large number in the camp, and who inspires them with an idea that they are engaged in a crusade against the infidel. Every address issued by the Emperor is received by them with the greatest enthusiasm, and incites them to the most reckless deeds of daring and bravery.—

With an army inspired by such feelings, with an engineer who has not, perhaps, his equal in Europe, with generals whose abilities have been well tested, and with the disposal of almost unlimited resources at his command, his ultimate success appears to be only a question of time. It only remains to be seen whether the difficulty will be patched up by diplomacy or settled by force of arms.

[New York Herald, Oct. 20.]

## NO V.

## The Next Presidency.

In our last, which it is proper to remark, was written about three weeks since, we designated a standard of fitness for the next President, to which none can object who ardently desire the welfare and perpetuity of the Union.

After a minute and impartial examination of the respective qualifications of the more prominent statesmen, we find proofs of a convincing nature, that Mr. Dallas approaches nearer to the requirements of that standard, than any of his distinguished contemporaries. In giving expression to this opinion, we trust we shall not wound the susceptibilities of any of the aspirants, entitled to serious consideration as such, to the first office in the nation's gift. Those of them who entertain our own views on the absorbing, indeed paramount, question of the day, are actuated, we are persuaded, by similar patriotic motives to those which governed Millard, and illustrate so beautifully his life. Nor can an investigation of the subject, considering its vast magnitude, be regarded by reflecting minds as premature. It is the part of prudence in navigation, and should be so in politics, to commence a timely trimming of the sails, in order that the vessel may the more certainly weather the storm.

Until now the South could confide, with a tolerable degree of security, in the good faith to the compromises of the constitution, of the New England States and New York. The indications at this time are quite distinct, that in 1856 those States will bestow their entire electoral vote, amounting to seventy-six, upon a free-soil candidate.—We may be mistaken in the importance which those indications have assumed.—We wish we could justify ourselves in so thinking. Misguided men, before that period arrives, may possibly, calculate the cost of their pertinacity in hushing matters to extremities, abandon the doctrines as unworthy of support which have seduced them from the line of public duty, and exert themselves to prevent a catastrophe so fatal to all they value on earth, as would be a dissolution of the Union.

The aggregate electoral vote of the slave States amounts to one hundred and twenty. We believe that this vote, even without the issue evidently desired by the free-soilers, would be as willing to concentrate itself upon Mr. Dallas, as any candidate that can be named. The States which have the bestowal of it, have unbounded confidence in his political integrity.

The total number of electoral votes is 296. The South, consequently, must obtain 28 in the free States, to enable it to defeat the object of the free-soilers.—Pennsylvania and Iowa could furnish them; so could Indiana, Illinois and California; so could Ohio and Michigan.

In the Presidential election of next year, for the first time, the question will be dressed itself directly to every voter in the United States: "Are you for the constitution and its compromises, or the free-soilers and disorganization?" This is true, in reality, is already made, and will overpower and absorb all the existing ideas which disturb the public mind. Although sectional interests, as far as the South is concerned, are involved in its consequences, it is nevertheless a national one. Know nothingism can scarcely fail to utterly expire in its presence—leaving no memoir of its having existed, except its inglorious name, and the enormities it committed in Massachusetts, and elsewhere.

The constitutional party can more implicitly rely upon the 120 votes of the South, than can the disorganization upon the 76 votes of New England and New York, and the 41 votes of Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and New Jersey. While not one of the other free States can be relied upon implicitly to co-operate with the constitutionalists; yet there is a probability that the most of them, if not the

whole, if they were to see the old banner once so much endeared, fairly unfurled, again and waved over their heads by a thoroughly bred patriot and judicious statesman of Northern birth and three score years, Northern residence, would rally under and around it, and contribute all in their power to carry it again triumphantly to the capital.

Under such circumstances, it is clearly not the policy of the South to propose one of its own citizens as a candidate; and if it do not, who so acceptable to it, or to the old-line, unflinching democracy of the free States, as Mr. Dallas? The South has ever been magnanimous enough to sacrifice local preferences, fitness in all respects being equal, at the shrine of patriotism. We doubt not that it cordially indorses—and is ready and willing to act upon the endorsement—a sentiment offered by the "Bayard of the Spartan Band" of Virginia, at the recent jubilee barbecue near Richmond, and enthusiastically responded to, which reads thus: "GEORGE M. DALLAS—Distinguished for moral worth, eminent abilities, high attainments and valuable public services: he would grace the first office in the gift of the republic."

Mr. Dallas was born in Philadelphia on the 10th of July, 1792. His life has been so exemplary, that the stern hand of time has been laid unusually gentle upon him. He has as much elasticity of constitution, as much activity in professional pursuits, as much sprightliness in social intercourse, as if he were not above forty-five. We make this statement the more carefully, lest it may be objected that he is too advanced in years for installation in the executive mansion. We may mention in this connection, that Gen. Jackson was well nigh to 70 when he retired to the Hermitage. Mr. Dallas would be but 68 at the end of the next Presidential term; and the principle has been settled by the constitution, that no executive incumbent shall be eligible to re-election. Washington quitted the Presidential office at the age of 65; and it is rather a singular coincidence, that Adams (the elder), Jefferson, Madison and Monroe left at the age of 66.

Mr. Dallas graduated at Princeton, receiving the first honors, when he was but 18 years old. At 21 he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, where he made a very successful debut. Shortly afterwards he delivered an able 4th of July oration, in which he eloquently sustained the war in which the country was then involved. When Mr. Gallatin was appointed to proceed to Russia on a diplomatic mission, he selected him for his private Secretary. During his absence from home, he traveled to great advantage on the continent—completely mastering the French language, and familiarizing himself with other continental ones. Returning to his native city, he was elected, at the age of 25, district attorney of Pennsylvania. In 1825, at the age of 33, he was chosen mayor of Philadelphia. In 1829, at the age of 37—soon after the inauguration of Gen. Jackson—the appointment of U. S. district attorney for Pennsylvania was bestowed him. In 1831, at the age of 39, he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In 1837, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the court of the Emperor of Russia, where he remained two years.—No diplomat was ever more esteemed by the late Czar, than himself. We have heard it related in European diplomatic circles, that Nicholas repeatedly approached him smilingly, remarking: "Well Mr. Dallas, your country or mine! All power must be with the people or the Sovereign. No mixed form of government can be durable." In 1844 Mr. Dallas was nominated for the Vice Presidency, and contributed by his exalted reputation, in no small degree to win the victory over the intrepid and popular Clay. In 1849, he retired to private life, leaving behind him a spotless official record, and abundant testimony that he had been equal to any position conferred upon him.

It is not exaggeration to assert that Mr. Dallas "would grace the first office in the gift of the republic." In private as in public morals, in uniform temperance, in equanimity and amiability of disposition, no man was ever more perfect than he. With him duty knows not how to act subversively to inclination. It is ever a

paramount influence upon his mind.—The noblest Roman never performed an official deed deserving of more grateful commemoration, than did he in the instance of the obliteration from our statute book of the *specific and minimum* protective tariff of 1842. To his deciding vote is the republic indebted for the tranquillity and prosperity which it enjoys under the workings of the revenue law of 1846. His own dear Pennsylvania was arrayed against the measure, and aided all in her power, in both branches of Congress, to pass the act which was superseded by his vote; but he was too just to suffer what she imagined to be her peculiar interest, to overpower those of a common Union. He terminated the impressive speech which he delivered upon that occasion, with a sentiment which should be graven on the heart of every youth aspiring to popular favor. "If by thus acting," said he, "it be my misfortune to offend any portion of those who honored me with their suffrages, I have only to say to them and to my whole country, that I prefer the deepest obscurity of private life with an un wounded conscience, to the glare of official eminence, spotted, by a sense of moral delinquency."

Pennsylvania was too upright of purpose not to admire his conscientiousness and firmness then, as she does now the wisdom and patriotism which guided him in his vote.

Frank in his intercourse, honest, in his convictions, inflexible in his opinions, resolute in his aims, Mr. Dallas is a striking exemplification of Solomon's adage:—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." He was born of a sire of eminent worth of character, and schooled by him in the school of uncompromising integrity. This sire was a faithful disciple of the political creed of Mr. Jefferson, by whom he was appointed U. S. district attorney.

subsequently selected him as his Secretary of the Treasury, the duties of which he discharged with singular credit to himself and benefit to the country.

We believe Mr. Dallas can be elected President of the United States. We will not undertake to assert that he is the only Constitutionalist who could succeed.—We will assert, however, that as relates to claims proceeding from entire capability, faithful services, and long experience in governmental affairs, he is undoubtedly entitled to the preference in public esteem. The Free Soilers, as we have remarked, have sprung the question—and in this instance we confidently hope that good will come out of evil—from which new party designations, less meaningless than existing ones, must arise; annihilating, as did democrat and whig, in the cases of Anti-Masonry and native Americanism, all demoralizing, interloping, one-sided schemes of short cuts to ruling power. These designations will be, as of right they ought to be, *constitutionalists and disorganizationists*. There is no title that a good patriot ought to be so proud of, as the former; there is none so suitable for Anti-Nebraska men, Missouri Compromise men, and nullifiers of the Constitution, as the latter. The one party is prepared to stand by the Federal Compact in letter and in spirit; the other to "lay hold of the pillars of the Temple," and involve its race in irretrievable ruin. Besides, there is no sympathy in sentiment between a southern democrat and a free soil democrat on a predominating principle in the creation of the Union; nor is there any between a southern whig and a free soil whig. Hence, party relations are wholly irrational, and party collisions wholly impracticable.

In all the States of the republic in which Conventions have been held for revising their Constitutions, there is not a case, as well as we recollect, where existing obstacles to the right of universal suffrage were not removed. This right is now as extended as the Union. There are but few of our countrymen even in Virginia—which was the last State to make an unconditional surrender of a property qualification—who are disposed to assert that any evils to the Commonwealth have attended this ennobling progress in the system of self-government.—On the contrary, all who subscribe to the *vox Populi, vox Dei* doctrine, acknowledge its salutary influence upon the body politic.

How strange the inconsistency, that

those who are the most opposed to universal suffrage, themselves against the principle of the restriction of the franchise, the so-called Missouri Compromise, draw a line where slavery shall not pass, is to draw a line of exclusion, not only to those drawing it. To tell a man what form of government it shall adopt, is to disfranchise it if it fails to comply. If Kansas be not capable of providing a Constitution adapted to her condition and wants, who shall provide it for her? The principles of self-government would be repudiated by the very authority whose existence they sustain. Kansas were to appear at the bar of Congress demanding admission into the Union, in compliance with the requisitions of the Constitution of the United States, and be rejected. Would New York, or Massachusetts, or any other State, have the audacity to say to her—"We understand what description of government suits you better than you do yourself?"—Could Great Britain use more anti-republican language to Canada, France to Algeria, or Russia to Poland? Where is there the shadow of an authority, for any State, or for all the States, in their exclusive capacity, to be the dispenser of rights pertaining to another, in any way? Even Patrick Henry's sagacity failed to foresee such an usurpation of power under the provisions of the Constitution.—Despots view their subjects as slaves, because they live under laws which they are not permitted to take any part in making. What would be the difference as respects the enjoyment of political rights between the citizens of Kansas and the subjects of Austria, if the former were deprived of the liberty of making just such a Constitution as they please, not conflicting with the national one? Our form of government would be the merest mockery that ever was contrived to tantalize a people with, if the exercises under it were to eventuate thus. Let the issue, therefore, be made by the disorganization, and met by the Constitutionalists. The sooner, the more speedy the internal peace for the country. We are confident that the decision will be so emphatic, as to insure a glorious terminable future to the Republic. Kansas will enter as an independent member of our national family—not as an unprivileged, humiliated sister. No lover of justice can desire to see her approach the baptismal font crouching—She must be admitted to a full communion with the existing sovereignties, or not admitted at all. If every right of membership be not allowed her, she should accept of none.

subjects which we have placed at our disposal the following extract of a letter written by Mr. Dallas to a friend, dated May 10th, during the pendency of the Virginia elections, when it was currently believed that they would result adversely to the Democracy:

"If the emancipating and proscriptive theories of the new faction are to be practically carried out with the machinery of the present government, there will be neither value nor attraction in the Union. Discord, distraction, and disgrace, are then inevitably its prolific offspring.—The country loses its peace and character; and the people in the several sections can find no security or contentment, except in drawing as far apart from each other as possible. This is a dreadful state of things, and one from which it is difficult not to recoil with disgust; it is, nevertheless, already on the retina of the forecasting eye; and if to be mastered, must be gazed at firmly. Centuries of experience have proved, that while liberty and black slavery are perfectly reconcilable—but abolition at the Capitol and at the White House, with bigoted intolerance and mean exclusiveness running through all the channels of action, cannot, my dear sir, cannot co-exist with the Constitution. The repugnancy must be instantly subversive."

In conclusion, we have no hesitation in expressing our belief, that by far the larger portion of our fellow citizens will cheerfully admit that our national reputation, as our national interests, would be entirely safe in the keeping of such a President as would be Mr. Dallas. Appointments more frequently than measures bring the country into disrepute, and overwhelm with unpopularity an Administration. It is of primary importance that the Executive should have sufficient powers of discrimination to form a correct appreciation of individuals. His placements should be studiously, necessarily, guarded against. Officially as mechanically, a tinker should not be employed to perform the work of a smith. In addition to his other estimable qualifications, the experience of Mr. Dallas abroad, and his long and extended intercourse with his countrymen at home, would be singularly beneficial to the Republic in this respect.

## SPIRIT OF '76.

If you want to know the way to the penitentiary, follow the man who believes that the world "owes him a living."



## THE BARE-FOOTED PRINTER-BOY.

The Pittsburg Morning Ariel, under this caption, gives a short story of a distinguished citizen in Pennsylvania, as follows:

Some thirty years ago a bare-footed boy floated down the Susquehanna river on an humble raft, and arrived at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He came from the North, and belonged to a large family, having all his worldly goods tied up in a little pocket-handkerchief. He sought and obtained employment in a printing office as an apprentice. From an apprentice to a journeyman from a journeyman to a reporter, then to an editor, the bare-footed printer boy worked his way against obstacles which the struggling poor only know. The persevering follower in Franklin's steps began to realize the fruits of his patient toil and privation. The young aspirant became Printer to the State, and by frugal management was soon enabled to accomplish the object dearest to his heart—the establishment of his mother in a home above want—in the possession of every comfort she could desire.

His brothers were next his care, and, like Napoleon, he had a strong arm with which to aid them—an indomitable perseverance that nothing could long successfully obstruct. In a few years, they too, with his sisters, were independent of the world; the once bare-footed printer boy was in possession of affluence, surrounded by a young and affectionate family. He did not stop here. He was a friend to the friendless, the patron of merit and the encourager of industry. He rose in honesty and in office, until the poor bare-footed boy, who entered a printing office in Harrisburg hungry and weary, laid down his bundle on a pile of wet paper and asked to become a printer's apprentice, was elected Senator to Congress. That man is Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

## American Invention and Discovery.

The American is unequalled in genius and aptitude for invention and discovery. From his five-hundredth patent wash-tub (each a marvel for its day) up to the electric telegraph, there is no field in which his brain and hand do not distance competition. He has invented and discovered more things to advance general comfort labor-saving, and well-being than all other representatives of the human race combined. He has not scorned the simple nor been staggered by the intricate and profound. No hint escapes him, no subject is too comprehensive for him.—We might cite a volume of bare names of his useful inventions and discoveries. Every household seems with them; every trade and occupation is indebted to them. And yet there is no cessation of his invention. One would think the round of invention must have an end somewhere and finally run out. It does not appear thus.—The Patent Office annually increases its record.

We have seen lately, as a specimen of rare American mechanical genius a machine, costing not over five hundred dollars, invented by a workman, which takes hold of a sheet of brass, copper or iron and turns off complete hinges at the rate of a gross in ten minutes.—Also a machine that takes hold of an iron rod and whips it into perfect bit-pointed screws with wonderful rapidity and by a single process. This is also the invention of a workman. And both these machines are superior to any thing of the kind in the world. No other process of manufacture can compete with them. Yet these are but a fraction of the marvellous inventive triumphs constantly going forward in this country.

A late notable discovery is that of a process for transforming plaster of Paris to marble, pure white or of whatever grain and scarcely varying from real marble in weight. While it is impervious to wet and cold and is susceptible of the highest polish. This discovery has been made by one of our New York artists, Mr. Wallace Wotherspoon the landscape painter. It has (in its products) been critically examined by leading builders and marble-workers and pronounced the desideratum. Mr. Wotherspoon conceived his idea while sojourning in Italy, and after several months' chemical experiment, has fully realized it. It will give the sculptor a means of casting his bust or statue in the most perfect counterfeit of marble, while it is adapted for walls and ceilings of dwellings, and will give the builder power to put up the most elaborate mantel and other ornaments at a third of the cost of real marble promises like fire cotton, to create a revolution in a branch of trade and industry.—N. Y. Mirror.

**THE SICK AND WOUNDED.**  
A late letter from Paris, says: "The number of sick and wounded returning from the Crimea is dreadful. In Constantinople they have increased in a fearful ratio. Some of the largest convents, as the Christians call them, lately occupied by Derwishes—the most filthy creatures and the worst of all earthly fanatics—and other immense buildings, have been converted into hospitals; the same at other places, in Turkey. Still they have to send large numbers back to France, and scarcely a transport or steamer returns without bringing 100 to 200 wounded or as they are called, convalescent soldiers, and it is estimated that 70 per cent of them die. New hospitals have been opened in several quarters at Marseilles, containing four thousand beds. These poor unfortunates introduce cholera, typhus fever, and other camp diseases.

**MOVEMENTS IN BREADSTUFFS.**—The movements in breadstuffs at the present time are almost unprecedentedly large. The receipts of flour at New York from the New York Canals during the third week in October exceeded one hundred thousand barrels, and of wheat half a million of bushels; while the shipments from that port during the past week reached seventy thousand barrels of flour, valued at \$622,000, and one hundred and sixty-three thousand bushels of wheat, valued at \$317,000.

## REPUBLICAN BANNER.

In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

Tuesday Nov. 6, 1855.

SALISBURY.

CITY AGENCIES.—D. M. ZIMMERMAN, Esq. of Philadelphia, and W. S. LAWTON & Co., of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for those Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the REPUBLICAN BANNER.

## INFORMATION WANTED

Of the heirs of John Summers, who served in the North Carolina line of the Revolutionary War. Address

HELPER & BROTHER.

Salisbury, N. C. 22—3t.

Nov. 6, 1855

Our quondam junior is this week absent on important business. For further particulars we refer our readers to our marriage head for this week. Owing to the new and important relations which he has recently assumed, and the antiquating process which he has undergone, he shall immediately be invested with all the insignia, titles, honors and emoluments of "Senior Editor" of the Banner, which we, the former Senior, do most cheerfully and dutifully resign to him, in token of our high admiration and appreciation of his gallant bearing in the late siege which he has prosecuted to a glorious and triumphant termination.

And we do hereby send greeting to all to whom these presents shall come, commanding them that from this time henceforth, the former Junior Editor of this paper shall be known, hailed, respected and dubbed "Senior." The above information will account for the lack of editorial in the present issue. Feeling very much exhausted from the severe mental labor which the foregoing effusion has cost us we close this article.

Stand from under!—The Senior has fainted. DEVIL.

**Gen. Samuel F. Cary,** the celebrated Temperance Lecturer, will address the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity, on Tuesday the 20th instant.

**LARGE POTATO.**—We received from Col. John C. Miller, last week, a Sweet Potato, measuring in length twenty four inches; the weight we cannot tell, as our devil took the liberty of roasting it for his ten o'clock supper, before we had it weighed. It was a very large Potato sure.

**FIRE IN THE VILLAGE OF HENDERSON.**—We learn that on last Tuesday night, a portion of the village of Henderson, on the Raleigh and Gaston R. R., in the county of Granville, was destroyed by fire. Seven houses on main street were consumed. The old warehouse, two stores with contents, the extensive Saddlery and harness shop, beside a number of shops and houses which are not enumerated, were entirely destroyed. All the buildings, except the old warehouse, belonged to Ellis Young, Esq. Less estimated at \$12,000.

**METHODIST CONFERENCE.**—The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this State, will commence in Wilmington, on the 14th instant.

The American Organ, at Washington, has again changed hands. Mr. Barwell retires, and Samuel C. Bussey & Co., come in. The Organ must be in a very sickly state, as it seems to be a hard matter to get an editor to manage its affairs more than six months at a time. We think it will in a short time be numbered among the papers that were.

**INOCULATION FOR YELLOW FEVER.**—We learn from the New Orleans Delta, that the new discovery of inoculation as a preventive against Yellow Fever, has been tried in that city in three thousand cases, with entire success.

**FRANK LESLIE'S LADIES GAZETTE,** for Nov., has been received, and we must be permitted to say to the ladies, if you wish to subscribe to a Magazine, send and get Frank Leslie's, decidedly the best Monthly in the world. Price \$3 a year. Address, Frank Leslie, 12 & 14 Spruce St. New York

**GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.**—We have received the November number of this excellent and superb Monthly Magazine. Price \$2 in advance. Address, L. A. Godey, 113 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

**A GREAT BATTLE TO BE FOUGHT.**—A European correspondent of several papers, thinks that a great battle will be fought shortly in the Crimea;—the great battle of the war, so far at least. The Russians have been concentrating their forces and can bring together within a few days about 300,000, well disciplined men, and the allies about 120,000 men. The Russians will have the advantage of being a more homogeneous force. The allies will be of three or four nationalities—French, English, Turks and Sardinians. The Russians are stubborn and irritated. The allies are flushed with partial success. The result will be looked for with great anxiety in Europe, and vast interest in the United States. We think it would be difficult to estimate the consequences, should the Russians be defeated.

**FINANCIAL CRISIS IN EUROPE.**—Since the beginning of the present European war, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, we have not had any intelligence more deeply significant than by the last steamer, of the present financial condition of France and England. With

every day the drain of specie from the Bank of France was represented as being more and more severe, and the Bank of England, as our readers will remember, had raised the rates of interest to 5 per cent, to prevent the drain of gold which France had so injudiciously been causing by paying a premium for it. Taking the views of the English press, one with another, on this question, it is evident that the gloomiest anticipation at present prevails in Great Britain despite any amount of effort to appear cheerful and to bolster up the effort by pointing to an increase of revenue or to the fact that they have already got far advanced in the second year of the war. The London Chronicle, in its city article Oct. 3 undoubtedly speaks the general feeling when it states that there is at present, an unmistakable impression that money will become dearer, the demand greater and the supply less. In France matters appear to be hastening with headlong speed to a crisis and it is self-evident that if the present enormous drain of gold from England and France to the Crimea should continue, nothing can prevent suspension and almost an unparalleled financial crisis. If we add to this the plain undeniable fact that every steamer continues to bring gloomier accounts of the harvest—that it has turned out far worse in all parts of the continent than was anticipated, and that the government has beyond question been using every effort to prevent this fact from coming to light, we have a programme of the disasters which may by some unforeseen good fortune be modified, but which nothing short of a miracle can prevent.

[From the Oswego (N. Y.) Gazette, Oct. 16.]

## LETTER FROM PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The letter which we publish below was written, as its date imports, something more than a year ago. It had reference, of course, to the state of things then existing, but is no less applicable to that of the present time.—Though written only for the personal of the individual addressed, it briefly and plainly, and so well expresses the views of the President, upon questions of interest to the public, and upon which we have differed from a portion of those in this State with whom we have acted politically, that we deem its publication at this time as not only proper but due to the cause with which we are engaged, the cause, as we believe, of our common country.

The letter shows most explicitly, the President's firm adherence to the doctrine of non-intervention, his patriotic determination to stand openly upon the same platform of correct principles at the North and at the South, whatever may be the consequence to himself or to his party; and at the same time, his perfect faith that the "intelligence and patriotism of the people" will appreciate and approve the right whenever it is fearlessly presented to them.

We commend the letter to the attention of those who have sometimes charged upon the administration freesoil proclivities, as well as by "significant silence," or, worse still, by making platforms substantially like that made at Buffalo, in 1848, or at least capable of being so understood.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 26, 1854.  
My Dear Sir—Accept my thanks for your kind letter of the 22d inst, in the general views of which I heartily concur.

The members of our party can only act together cordially and efficiently when they can cordially recognize a public platform.

The principle of "non-intervention," which constitutes the leading feature of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, received the sanction of the Democracy and the Republic in 1852. It was reaffirmed by more than seven-tenths of the Democracy of the House and Senate upon the passage of the bill referred to; and within eighteen months, furnish from its inherent soundness, the strongest issue we can tender to our opponents.

But even if it were otherwise, are we to abandon the right or manifest our want of faith in the intelligence and patriotism of the people, by significant silence?

If we, of the northern and middle States, are unable to sustain ourselves upon the ground of maintaining for, and securing to, the people of every State and Territory of this Union all their constitutional rights and immunities, our nominal ascendancy would cease to be either honorable to ourselves or useful to the country. Besides, so far as the Democratic party is concerned, all experience proves that every apparent advantage gained by a temporizing policy, or by concessions to error and fanaticism, have only resulted in ultimate distraction and weakness. Individuals who desire to retain nominally a position in the Democratic ranks, but who are unwilling to stand upon a national platform, should understand that while the masses can well dispense with their co-operation, they cannot, by silence occupy a doubtful position upon fundamental questions affecting the cordial and permanent union of these States, without losing public confidence and with it self-respect. I am, with high esteem, your friend,

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. J. J. Taylor, Oswego, N. Y.

**THE ROTHCHILDS.**—An article is going the rounds of the press stating that the whole concern of the Rothchilds is worth \$700,000,000 in money capital, besides \$300,000,000 more in real estate, mines, &c. So far from this being the fact, we understand that the general estimate in Europe as to the aggregate wealth of the whole concern is 200,000,000 francs, or about \$40,000,000. The idea is purely absurd that their wealth should amount to such an enormous sum as \$1,000,000,000, equal at six per cent, to an annual income of \$60,000,000—a sum which, in comparatively a few years, accumulating in a compound ratio, and doubling it every twelve years, would concentrate in their hands a large portion of the wealth and property of all Europe.

[National Intelligencer.]

SENATOR ATCHISON, the leader of the "Border Ruffians" as abolition presses have styled them, gives, in the following letter, read at the recent celebration of the battle of King's Mountain, an interesting picture of the trials that have been waged for months past and that are still going on between the "fanatical hirelings" of the North and the friends of the South in that disputed territory. The letter will be read with interest.

From Hon. D. R. Atchison.

PLATTE CITY, Mo., Sept. 12, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of invitation, requesting my attendance at the Celebration of the Battle of King's Mountain, has been received. It will be altogether inconvenient for me to be present on that occasion. I have certain duties, both private and public, to discharge at home. The Battle of King's Mountain was fought by the Whigs under the lead of Campbell, McDowell, Shelby, Sevier and Williams, against the Tories under the gallant Ferguson. We have a similar foe to encounter in Kansas, on the first Monday in October next. The "border ruffians," such as fought with McDowell, Shelby, &c., on the one hand, and the Abolitionists—such men as fought with Ferguson, on the other. We, (the "border ruffians") have the whole power of the Northern States to contend with, single handed and alone, without assistance and almost without sympathy from any quarter; yet we are undismayed. Thus far have we been victorious; and with the help of God we will continue to conquer.

Gentlemen, I thank you for the kind expression in the concluding paragraph of your letter—"three cheers for Atchison and Kansas!" I have read this paragraph to sundry of the "border ruffians," and their eyes sparkle, their arms are nerved. We have been acting on the defensive all together; the contest with us is one of life and death, and it will be so with you and your institution if we fall. Atchison, Stringfellow, and the "border ruffians" of Missouri, fill a column of each Abolition paper published in the North; abuse most foul and falsehood unblushing is poured out upon us, and yet we have no advocate in the Southern press; and yet we receive no assistance from the Southern States. But the time will shortly come when that assistance must and will be rendered; the stake the "border ruffians" are playing for is a mighty one. If Kansas is abolitionized, Missouri ceases to be a slave State, and New Mexico becomes a free State; Missouri remains a slave State; but if we secure Kansas as a slave State, Missouri is secure; New Mexico and Southern California, if not all of it, becomes a slave State; in a word, the prosperity or the ruin of the whole South depends on the Kansas struggle.

Your obedient servant,

D. R. ATCHISON.

Messrs. W. B. Wilson, Jno. L. Miller, and Samuel W. Melton, Committee of Invitation.

## BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

At a meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements, held at the Executive Office on Thursday last—present, His Excellency Gov. Briggs, Hon. Calvin Graves and N. E. Canady, Esq.—the following appointments were made:

Alfred Jones, Esq., of Wake, State representative in the meeting of the stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Road.

Owen R. Kennan, Esq., of Duplin, State representative in the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company. L. H. B. Whitaker, Esq., of Halifax, William K. Lane, Esq., of Wayne, and William A. Wright, Esq., of New Hanover, Directors on behalf of the State in the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company.

N. C. Standard.

## TERRIBLE MORALITY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

The steamer Sierra Nevada, from San Juan, with the passengers which left New York on the 5th of September, put into Acapulco, October 7th, with the cholera raging on board to a frightful extent. It was reported that 71 deaths had occurred during the passage, and 24 after the arrival at Acapulco, where the authorities refused permission to bring the dead ashore. The steamer Cortes, of the same line, arrived a week afterwards, but had no sickness on board.

## VAN BUREN MEETING AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Oct. 30.

There is a large meeting at the Capitol to night, and several of our leading citizens heretofore Whigs, figure as its officers. Many Hards and Softs are also participating in it.

Mr. Van Buren spoke, defending the Administration and the President from the attacks of the Washington Union.—He attributed the course of that paper to its hostility to Franklin Pierce and to an intrigue to supplant him!

[Special Correspondent of the Express.]  
Refugees Returning—Gospoat Navy Yard—No New Cases of Fever—No Danger in Returning—Later from Norfolk, etc.

PORTSMOUTH, October 30, 1855.

Dear Express:—There is no news in this place of any consequence, except that the citizens are rapidly returning every day. There are some eight hundred and odd workmen now in the Navy Yard. The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company commenced running through from Weldon to Portsmouth yesterday for the first time since the fever broke out; and they will resume their daily line from

Weldon to Baltimore (connecting with the Bay steamers at Portsmouth) on Thursday, the 1st of November.

There have been no new cases of fever here for the last ten days, and very little sickness of any kind is now in existence in this place. Everybody appears very cheerful and glad that they have got home again.

I do not think there is any danger to be apprehended at all in returning now.—The physicians all say so, as well as everybody else now here.

A great many are also returning to Norfolk. There have been no new cases there for several days, and a few that are still sick with the fever are all convalescent. I think by the 15th of November, both places will be pretty well filled up, and business will resume its former appearance.

Yours, M. F. C.

## DEATH OF HON EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

The announcement of the death of the Hon. EDWARD B. DUDLEY at his residence in this town at 10 o'clock last evening, has caused a profound sensation of regret. He had been in failing health for several years past, and his death was therefore not unexpected. EDWARD B. DUDLEY has filled various offices of distinction and trust in this State.—Born in Onslow, he represented that County in the General Assembly. Removing to this place, he went to the House of Commons several times as the representative of this town under the old Borough representation. He was chosen, in 1829, a member of Congress from this District to succeed Gov. Holmes, we believe, and declined a re-election. Subsequently, he was elected by the people Governor of the State, being the first Governor ever elected by the people. Two years afterwards he was re-elected. He had a strong hold on the affections of the people, and was universally esteemed by political friends and foes, for his sterling qualities of mind and heart, his enterprise, liberality and good works.

He gave an impetus to the cause of Internal Improvements in this State beyond that of any other citizen, and may be justly styled the father of the system. He was chosen the first President of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, to which great work he contributed largely, from his fortune, and to the successful completion of which he brought untiring energies. He was afterwards the first President of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, and at the time of his death was a Director in the first named Company.

It is not for us to pay the tribute to his memory that his virtues demand. We leave this to the pen of one more intimately acquainted. We but make the announcement that one of our most distinguished and useful citizens has left the scene of his labors. Gov. Dudley was in the 65th year of his age.

Wilmington Herald.

## Arrival of the George Law—Two Weeks later from California.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1855.

The steamer Geo. Law, from Aspinwall, with California dates to the 5th inst., arrived here this evening. She brings 550 passengers and \$1,670,000 in gold. The News from California is important. All the election returns were in, but had not been officially counted. The entire American ticket has been elected. Johnson for Governor has over 5,000 majority. The whole vote of the State amounts to 96,000. The legislature is composed of 72 Americans, 39 Democrats and 2 Whigs. Hugh Murray, present Chief Justice is re-elected.

The prohibitory law has been defeated by 6,000 majority. Ex-Governor Foote, ex-Congressman Marshall, and Mr. Pritten, were spoken of among the American candidates for U. S. Senator to succeed Mr. Gwin.

General Danver, Secretary of State, had left for the Atlantic States to claim a seat in the House of Representatives at the meeting of the next Congress.

A party of one hundred and twenty recruits left San Francisco in the Uncle Sam to join Walker's expedition, and another party was gone from Nevada.

The Agricultural fair has been attended by immense crowds. More Indian murders have been committed in the upper part of the State, and the inhabitants have resolved to exterminate them.

The mining prospects are very flattering. A large fire had occurred at Jamestown, involving a loss of seventy-five thousand dollars.

## IS THE SECRECY DISPENSED WITH?

It has now been two weeks since the know-nothing Convention met in Raleigh, and not a line of its proceedings has yet been published except the resolutions adopted. How is this? If the Convention was in earnest about dispensing with the secrecy which has always characterized the doings of the order, why is not the whole proceedings published, so that the uninitiated may know what was actually done? The withholding of the proceedings from the public may reasonably incline one to suppose that the members were not disposed to come out publicly with their acts and doings. If the know-nothing party really intend to act publicly as other parties do, we cannot understand why the whole proceedings of the late Convention were not published. We occasionally hear of some of the proceedings, but whether correct or not we are not prepared to say. For instance it is said that John H. Haughton, Esq., of Chatham, and David Reid, Esq., of Duplin, are the delegates to the National Convention from the State at large. Again we ask, if the secrecy is to be dispensed with why are not these things published by authority that the people may have sight?—Fay. Carolinian.

Fight between a Rattlesnake and Hogs.—The States Rights Democrat, published at Elba, Alabama, narrates the following: "Two gen-

tlemen were lately in the woods, when their attention was attracted by an unusual noise of hogs. Thinking that something uncommon was to pay, they repaired to the spot, and found that the hogs had been in a fight with a very large rattlesnake. The fight, from appearance, had been a long and desperate one. The snake was torn to pieces, three hogs dead, and a fourth dying. They say that, as the last hogs would groan, the snake would raise his head, being unable to do anything else. The snake and fourth hog soon died. They report that for thirty yards around the grass and ground were torn up. The snake was six and a half or seven feet long. The hogs, in the fight, had demolished all the rattles except two."

## THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This venerable body according to appointment met in this place on Wednesday last, Oct. 31st, and after an able, intelligent and interesting sermon by the Rev. Hector McLean, from the words, "for they watch for your souls, as they that must give account," taken from Hebrews xiii chapter, 17 verse, it was organized by electing the Rev. Eli W. Caruthers Moderator, and Rev. Jas. P. McPherson and Elder S. Neill temporary clerks. There are, we understand, a very large number in attendance, and the prospect is very flattering for an interesting session.

Greensboro Patriot.

## TRIAL OF GRAHAM.

James A. Graham has been convicted of the murder of Dr. Spiller, before the Wytheville (Va.) Circuit Court, and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment in the State Penitentiary. The Danville Register says, "this plea was insanity, but it appears to have availed him but little. The murder committed by him was an outrageous, deliberate act of homicide, and we do not well see how he escaped the gallows."—Greensboro Patriot.

**ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.**—The territory of Minnesota has just furnished evidence of the manner in which she prizes that principle of the Democratic party which secures to her people the right to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. Mr. Rice, the Democratic delegate in Congress, is chosen by a handsome majority, and the Legislature has a majority of popular sovereignty men.

A woman will cling to the chosen object of her heart like a possum to a gum tree, and you can't separate her without snapping strings that no art can mend, and leaving a portion of her soul upon the upper leather of your affections. She will sometimes see something to love where others will sometimes see nothing to admire; and when her fondness is once fastened on a fellow, it sticks like glue and molasses in a bushy head of hair.

## One Week Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The steamer Baltic has arrived, with Liverpool dates of Oct. 20.

Cotton had declined 16d. a 18d., with sales of 54,000 bales. Fair Uplands 5 7-8d., middling 5 1-2d.

Breadstuffs had slightly advanced. Canal flour 42s. White wheat 12s. 6d. Corn 43 a 45s.

Great excitement prevailed in commercial circles and a panic was feared, the Bank of England having advanced the rate of interest to 6 per cent., and on long dated bills to 7 per cent. Consols had declined to 87.

The allies had captured Kenbaum, an important position on the Dnieper, and were advancing in concentric lines from Kenbaum, Kertch, Balder and Eupatoria, to cut off the Russian forces. A battle was expected on the Belbeck. The Russians had placed the north side of Sebastopol in a condition to sustain a siege.

## Further by the Baltic.

The advices from the United States had at first a favorable effect upon the cotton market, but this was neutralized by the severity of the monetary pressure, the restrictive measures pursued by the Bank of France having caused a general depression in all branches of trade. Cotton closed dull at the following quotations: Fair Orleans 6 1-2d.; Middling 5 9-16d.; Fair Upland 5 7-8d.; Middling 5 1-2d.

Flour was quoted at 42s. for Canal and 40s. for Ohio. White Wheat 12s. 6d.; Red 12s.

Provisions unchanged. Lamau and Planagoria, in the Straits of Kerch, had been destroyed by the Allies.—The advanced posts of the French are now within five leagues of Baktshi Serai. The Russians were retreating. Liprandi will defend the line of Belbeck, and a battle is soon expected there.

The Rothchilds are about to establish an Austrian Bank with a capital of 60,000,000.

## HEAVY RECEIPTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

—The arrivals of breadstuffs by the North River and Canal boats, at New York, on Monday, were unusually large, embracing 35,000 barrels flour, 120,000 bushels wheat, 68,000 bushels corn, 27,000 bushels rye, 15,000 bushels oats, and 3,000 bushels barley. The receipts of flour per Erie Railroad amounted to about 8,000 barrels, making the total of flour from the interior in one day 43,000 barrels. The 120,000 bushels wheat are equal to 30,000 barrels flour, making a grand total in one day of 73,000 barrels, independently of that brought in vessels from the southern ports.

There are five hundred millions more of heathens than of Christians in the world. For this mighty mass, it was recently stated at an anniversary in Berlin, only fifteen hundred missionary stations exist, and only thirty seven societies have been formed to promote their conversion.

**VIRGINIA TOBACCO CROP.**—The Fredericksburg Herald says: "The yield of tobacco in the northern and western parts of our county is unprecedented in point of quantity. We hear of growers who have been compelled to enlarge the capacity of their drying and curing houses on account of their tobacco fields."



The new ism—Free love ism—which has but recently come to light—has, it seems, been growing in seclusion and secrecy for the last two years. Originating in New York, that hot bed of corrupt isms, it planted itself in the new State of Wisconsin, where it has a flourishing colony. Worse, so far as we understand it, than Mormonism or Mahometanism, it yet bears a resemblance to both. It appeals to the passions of the young by holding out the prospect of unlimited indulgence, teaching the white that such indulgence instead of being sinful is but a part of man's duty. How successful it has been, in enticing the young of both sexes, is plainly shown by the long accounts of the meetings of these societies, which have lately appeared in the New York papers. Among the visitors to these free love gatherings were young women of beauty and cultivation, both married and single. Their principles undetermined by the cunning teachings of the pernicious founders of the order, their imaginations interested by the new and poetical theory of "passional attraction," and their passions stimulated by an unusual freedom of intercourse, they recklessly threw aside all that they had learned of morality, religion, and decency, and cast themselves pell mell into that den of vice, where gross appetite is called heavenly inspiration, and the sacred ties of matrimonial life are laughed to scorn!

What an infinite amount of corruption and demoralization may be caused by such doctrines, such assemblies, and such practices, may be readily guessed. All such orders or societies are but the natural offspring of that false philosophy of which the New York Tribune is the chief exponent and advocate. This "Free Love-ism" is but another phase of Woman rightism, Abolitionism, and various other isms that have sprung from distempered minds.

If the doctrines of this society be such as they are represented, we can imagine nothing more pernicious and fatal to the morals of the young. The law should interpose and break up their meetings. We are glad to see that the police of New York have taken the matter in hand, and that this "Free Love Society" is about to be crushed.—Exchange Paper.

MORE PROOF FOR SOUTHERN KNOW-NOTHINGS.—In a speech delivered by Senator Seward, at Buffalo, on the 16th inst., as published in his Albany organ, the Evening Journal, the following remark, which will be interesting to southern know-nothings, was made: "The republican party holds either paramount or, at least, respectable rank and authority in thirteen of the States, with either the whole or a majority of the representatives of each of these States in the federal Union."

It will be remembered that those representatives now claimed by Mr. Seward as black republicans were enabled to secure their elections by the active co-operation of abolitionists and know-nothings. Their elections were heralded as know-nothing triumphs over democracy, and on the strength of these triumphs know nothingism flourished in the South. We presume it will not be hereafter denied that in the free States the alliance between know nothingism and abolitionism is perfect.

THE LITTLE ORPHANS.—These happy looking little folks, numbering about sixty (protectors of the Howard Association) are now snugly settled in their new quarters, in the house recently occupied by the smitten family of the late Mrs. Catharine B. Baylor, and two doors from our own domicile.

We peep in upon them sometimes; and it is really heart-cheering to see what good has been done in this particular channel, by the contributors of the charitable for their special need. There are various ages, sizes, and descriptions, among them, from the helpless infant to the tall child of thirteen.—[Norfolk Argus.]

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE KANE.—A petition to Congress is in circulation in the States of Maine and Illinois, praying that Judge Kane, of Philadelphia, may be impeached at the bar of the Senate of the United States, for misconduct in office, growing out of the Williamson case.

MARRIAGES.

In Guilford County, on Thursday the 1st inst., by the Rev. Cyrus K. Caldwell, Mr. John C. Cannon, Junior Editor of the Republican Banner, to Miss Mary E. daughter of David Wharton, Esq., of Guilford.

"And a well assorted marriage hath not many cares."

"There's a bliss beyond all that the minstrel has told, When two, that are link'd in one heavenly tie, With heart never changing, and brow never cold, Love on thro' all ills, and love on thro' all dies. One hour of a passion so sacred is worth Whole ages of heartless and wandering bliss; And Oh! it there be an Elysium on earth, It is this—it is this!"

At Woodville, in the vicinity of this town, on the 30th ult., by Obadiah Woodson, Esq., Mr. JOHN M. ELLER, of this county, and Miss MARY KELLEY, of Davidson county.

In this county, on the 25th ult., by Wm. A. Walton, Esq., Mr. DAVID D. PEELER, to Miss MARTHA J. daughter of George Canby, all of Rowan.

Also a few days previous, by the same, Mr. PETER CAUBLE, to Miss CATHERINE L. daughter of John Peeler, all of this county.

DEATHS.

In this county on the 18th of Oct., JANE ELIZABETH, daughter of George P. and Mary E. Smith, aged three years 9 months and 11 days, leaving father, mother, brothers and sisters to mourn her loss. The little sufferer frequently spoke of going home, during the period of a very painful illness, apparently conceiving that there was a home beyond this vale of tears; the last words that dwelt upon her lips as she departed were: "I'm going home. Remember this to this child home." Let the parents and friends say: Jane! farewell, I hope we'll meet In paradise above, To worship at our Saviour's feet And sing redeeming love, Gen.

## COMMERCIAL

Salisbury Market.—Nov. 6, 1855  
[CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY W. J. MILLS.]

Apples, (dried) 50 a 8	Nails, 61 a 7
Bacon, 12 1/2 a 13	Oats, 25 a 30
Cotton, 7 a 9	Coiffe, 14 a 15
Irish Potatoes, 40 a 45	Corn, 40 a
Sweet do., 50	Butter, 12 a 15
Sugar brown, 10 a 12	Iron, 4 a 5
Do. loaf, 12 1/2 a 13 1/2	Tallow, 12 1/2
Cut. Yarn, 75 a 80	Wheat, 45 a 50
Salt per sack, 83 a	Molasses, 45 a 60
Flour, bbl. \$7 a \$7 75	Eggs, 61 a 8
Feathers, lb. 35 a 37 1/2	Lard, 12 a 14
Chickens per doz. \$1 1/2 a 1 1/2	Pears, 40 a 50
Beeswax, 18 a 20	Corn Meal 50 a 60
Whiskey, 50 a 60	Wool, 25 a 30

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 3, 1855

BACON— 15 a 00	MOLASSES— 35 a 40
BEEF— 21 a 25	Orleans, 35 a 50
CANDLES— 15 a 20	NAILS— 51 a 53
Admiral's 20 a 30	
Sperm 50 a	
COFFEE— 12 a 13	Lined, 85 a 90
Laguaira, 12 1/2 a	Tanners', 60 a 70
St. Domingo 00 a 00	
COTTON— 7 a 9	SALT—
Pair to good 81 a 83	Live, sack 175 a
Ordinary, 10 a 10 1/2	Alum, bu. 75 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—	SEED—
Bro. Sheetin's 71 a 8	Flaxseed, 12 1/2 a 15
Osnaburghs, 91 a 10	Clover pr lb 12 1/2 a 15
FLLOUR— 35 a 40	Pea's Brandy 100 a
Family, \$9 50 a 000	Apple, 40 a 00
Super's \$9 25 a 000	N. C. Whisk'y 57 a 60
Fine, \$9 a 0000	Northern " 55 a 60
Scratch'd 8 75	N. E. Rum, 60 a 65
GRAIN— 70	Jan's Rum \$2 a 2 50
Wheat, 000 a 000	Fr. Brandy, \$1 a 6 00
Oats, 40 a	America's Gin 75 a 80
Peas, a 75	Holland " 150 a 200
Rye, 110 a	SUGAR—
IRON—	Loaf, 11 a 12
Sweet's co. bar, a 5 1/2	Crushed, 10 a 11
Ditto, wide, 4 a 6 1/2	St. Croix, 91 a 11
English, 4 1/2 a 6	Porto Rico, 8 1/2 a 10
LEAD— 11 a 12 1/2	N. Orleans, 45 a 50
Butter— 12 1/2 a 15	TALLOW, a 12 1/2
	WOOL— 14 a 15
	BUTTER— 12 1/2 a 15

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Oct. 31, 1855

BACON— 16 1/2 a 17	COFFEE, per lb.
Middlings 15 1/2 a 16	Java, 16 a 18
Shoulders 13 1/2 a 15	Laguaira 13 a 14
Hog round 00 a 16	Rio 11 1/2 a 13
LARD, N. C.— 11 a 12	St. Domingo 12 a 14
BUTTER— 23 a 25	COTTON, 8 1/2 a 00
CHEESE— 12 a 13	CORN MEAL, 1 1/2 a 00
TURKEYS 125 a 130	FEATHERS, 45 a 50
SALT—	per lb. 45 a 50
Alum p. bu 50 a 60	FISH, per bbl.
Live pool, 8	Mackerel No 1 000 00
ground 135 a 140	No 2 12 00
do. fine 170 a 000	No 3 000 00 00
Porto Rico 9 a 00	HERRING, 45 a 50
N. Orleans 5 a 7	East 45 a 50 00
Muscovado 5 1/2 a 7	FLOUR, per bbl.
Leaf & cru. 9 1/2 a 11	Canal 13 00 a 14 00
Clarified and	N. C. br 9 1/2 a 10 1/2
Granulated 7 1/2 a 9	OATS, 40 a 35
TALLOW— 12 a 13 1/2	BRANNS, 000 a 140
BEEF— 21 a 25	LIQUORS, pr gal doz.
PEA NETS 150 a 133	Whiskey 48 a 50
POTATOES 186 p. b.	N. E. Rum 50 a 55
EGGS, pr doz. 25 a 28	Gin 50 a 55
CORN, 80 a 000	Brandy 50 a 55
	do Apple 75 a 100

CHALESTON PRICES CURENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Factors, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Oct. 27, 1855.

UPLAND COTTON.—The sales of this day	GRAIN—Clean	43 to 51c
amount to 488 bales at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4, and fine would	White do.	\$1 05 \$1 08
sell for 9c.	Corn	\$1 05 a 95
PEAS, 105 a 115		
OATS, 45 a 47		
FLOUR, per bag		
do. barrel		
BACON, hog round		
TOBACCO, N. C. and Va.		
PAPER, Printing, per ream		
COFFEE, Rio		
SUGAR, Brown & White		
SALT, per sack		
SEA ISLAND GINS, each		
Will get out 400 to 500 lbs per day. We are		
agents for these Gins.		

WASHBURN'S GREAT INDIAN



Amphitheatre and Circus.

WASHBURN'S Great Indian Amphitheatre and Circus, the largest and most splendid establishment in the world, comprising a large company of Indians, composed of Chiefs, Warriors, Braves, and Females, from the Plains and beyond the Rocky Mountains, together with the most talented Troupe of White Equestrians of the age, who offer the most interesting and instructive exhibition ever witnessed by the American People, given under an immense Pavilion accommodating 5000 persons, will exhibit in CLEMENSVILLE Wednesday Nov. 7th, Mocksville Thursday Nov. 8th, Salisbury Friday and Saturday Nov. 9th and 10th.

The Chiefs accompanied by their Warriors will make a Grand Entree into town at 10 o'clock, A. M., mounted on their Indian Horses, dressed in full native costume, preceded by H. GAUL'S BUGLE BAND, the largest and most complete travelling Orchestra in the world. The Chiefs and Warriors will appear within the Pavilion in daring Equestrian Feats, Feats of Strength, Foot Races, Prize Shooting with bows and arrows, Ceremonies, Historical Scenes, &c. Among the large troupe of White Equestrians, may be found the celebrated AYMAR FAMILY, with a reputation unequalled in the annals of Equestrianism, consisting of WALTER B. AYMAR, the only bare-back rider in the world; WILLIAM T. AYMAR, the great acrobatic leaper, the only person in the world who can throw a somerset over ten horses; ALBERT AYMAR, the intrepid and daring performer on the double bridge of ropes, also a scenic and gymnastic rider; FRED. SYLVESTER, late of Franconie's Hippodrome, Paris and New York; Mrs. W. R. DERR in the great burlesque Act of Mance; Mr. W. R. DERR, the great trainer of Horses; FRANK C. PHELPS and four Pupils, in a beautiful act of Posturing; also the great American Clown, GEO. O. KNAPP, the father of all fun, who will make an audience laugh and grow fat with his odd sayings, trite aphorisms, touches on the times, &c. Come one, come all, and witness the greatest Exhibition ever given in the world.

Admission to the Great Double Combination, 50 cents. Servants 25 cents. Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M. For full particulars see Bills at Hotels.

W. EVANS, AGENT.

Oct. 30, 1855.

## DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Barker

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies, that she has received a full supply of Fashions for the Fall and Winter; and also has secured the services of Miss Lizzie Cochran, a fashionable Dress Maker, out of the popular establishment of Mrs. Dodge & Sister. New York. She now feels herself prepared to fill any order whatever. She is in regular receipt of the monthly Fashions, and respectfully solicits the Ladies to call and see her Fashions, examine her work, hear her prices, &c.

To strangers she would say that she can give some of the first Ladies in the place as references.

Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1855.

20—2m.

## Coach Manufactory.

W. M. BARKER

WOULD say to the public, that he has just returned from the Northern Cities with a supply of materials and drafts of the latest style. Having been employed by some of the most prominent Manufacturers in the United States, he has been enabled to procure drafts of rare beauty and feels himself fully prepared to execute any order in his line. He feels that he can offer greater inducements than ever. Call and see.

Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1855.

20—2m.

## Valuable Town Lot

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, to me executed by Dr. William L. Melce, deceased, during his life time: I shall on Monday of the Superior Court for Burke County; being the 19th of November 1855; at the door of the Court House in Morganton, expose to public sale to the highest bidder, a

VALUABLE LOT

in the town of Morganton, one square west of the Court House, fronting on Main and College Streets, where Dr. Melce resided, containing four or more acres, on which there is a very fine

## Brick Dwelling House

nearly completed, with four large rooms below stairs and four above, with a wide passage above and below, and cost about three thousand dollars; adjoining the main building there is a fine

## ONE STORY BRICK BUILDING

with two rooms and a piazza in front, with all the necessary out Houses and Stables in good repair. Immediately on the corner of main street, there is a fine

## ONE STORY BRICK BUILDING,

rough cast, and covered with tin, with a large and convenient STORE ROOM well fitted up, and two other suitable rooms attached; a yard tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, and a fine garden. Its situation being central and convenient, any person desirous of purchasing a beautiful healthy and desirable residence, would do well to attend to the sale. The Western Railroad Road, will be here in less than three years, and property will double in value. Should this opportunity to secure a Summer, or a permanent residence unsurpassed by any in this or any other town in North Carolina be lost, there is no probability of acquiring within the corporate limits of the town, a residence so desirable.

TERMS CASH.

E. J. ERWIN, TRUSTEE.

Oct. 16, 1855.

20—4w.

## A LARGE SALE OF

Negroes.

AS Administrator of the estate of R. H. Young, deceased, I will, expose to public sale, on the 23d of November next, at his late residence 8 miles east of Charlotte, on the Wadesborough road, a lot of

Thirty five Likely Negroes,

also Horses, Cows, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Tools, &c.

W. WALLACE, Adm.

Oct. 27, 1855.

21—3w.

## Book Agents Wanted

TO obtain Subscribers for a Book that will be prized by every Literary and Reading Man as an important NATIONAL WORK.

Being an Encyclopedia of AMERICAN LITERATURE, embracing personal and critical notices of Authors with passages from their writings, from the earliest period to the present day, by E. A. & G. L. DAYKINCK, with more than 300 Portraits of Authors, Views of Colleges and other Literary Institutions, Vignettes of Residences &c., together with more than 400 Autographs.

The Book will be published by Mr. Charles Scribner, New York, in two royal octavo volumes of 1500 pages, printed on superfine paper and new type—will be ready on the 15th of November and SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY AGENTS, subscription price, SEVEN DOLLARS.

A Circular giving full details of discount made to Agents (who will find canvassing for this Book an unusually pleasant and profitable business,) duties required of them &c., will be furnished to persons desirous of engaging in the business, by addressing the subscriber, General Agent for the sale of the Work in the States of New York, North and South Carolina and Georgia.

Applicants will please state what district they propose to canvass and whether they have before been engaged in the business.

O. A. ROORFACH,

145 Nassau Street New York.

Oct. 30, 1855.

21—7w.

## THE EXCITEMENT

NOT OVER YET.

\$25,000 WORTH

OF

GOODS

TO BE SOLD!

WE are now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a very large Stock of

Fall and Winter

Dry Goods,

Ready-Made Clothing,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Powder, Shot and Lead, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes; a large lot of very Superior Regalia Segars; in fact almost all kinds of Goods, which we are determined to sell, and we here say that we will not be undersold by any other house. Therefore what we say to one we say to all, come, and we will give you more for your money than any body else will.

R. & A. MURPHY.

Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 9, 1855.

19—3m.

P. S. Remember the Sign in large letters, MURPHY'S STORE.

## State of North Carolina,

DAVIE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions; } August Term, 1855. }

Beal Ijams and others vs William L. Ijams and others.—Petition to sell Slaves.

Beal Ijams and others vs William L. Ijams and others.—Petition for Partition.

IN these cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Wm. L. Ijams, son of Beal Ijams, sen. and Wm. L. Ijams, Elizabeth C. Ijams, Sarah J. Ijams, Mary C. Ijams, John B. Ijams and Richard D. Ijams, children of John Ijams, dec., are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the "Republican Banner," for the said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Davie County, at the Court House in Mocksville, on the 4th Monday in November next, and plead answer or demur to complainants Petitions, on the same will be taken pro confesso, and the causes set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Caswell Harbin, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Mocksville the 4th Monday in August, A. D., 1855.

C. HARBIN, CLERK.

By A. A. HARBIN, D. C.

Oct. 9, 1855.

19—6w.

## Helper & Brother,

PENSION, BOUNTY LAND,

AND

GENERAL AGENTS.

SALISBURY, N. C.

HAVING competent and confidential correspondents in the principal cities and other important portions of the Union, all business entrusted to us will be promptly executed on the most favorable terms. Collections and Negotiations attended to with fidelity and dispatch.

Office in Cowan's Brick Row.

Oct. 23, 1855.

20—1f.

## LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C., October 8, 1855.

B.—Blair & Orr, M. Boston, John C. Brown, T. J. Heard, Dr. R. R. Barr, B. Brice, J. P. M. Baringer, J. K. Burke, S. Brown, D. Black, D. Barger, J. Blackwell, M. Baringer, C. Blackwell.

C.—James Carrings, J. H. Cress, G. Canby, R. Crowell, Mrs. M. H. Click, R. S. Cook, J. Cowper, M. B. Conner, C. Corynt, M. Carter.

D.—N. Dublin 3, Wm. C. Day, Davis Devine 2, S. P. Donnell.

E.—F. Ellis, Mrs. F. M. Farabee, M. A. Fesman, J. Fisher, S. J. Fairson.

G.—W. T. Graham, F. Griffin, J. Green, Col. A. M. Goodman, Nancy E. Graham, Reo Eli Greimes, A. Geesman.

H.—J. Heathman, John F. Honechens, W. A. Houch 2, D. Huffman, J. W. Huly, O. J. Hamackind, S. S. Hall, Dr. H. J. Harris, Rev. B. G. Hall, T. D. Harris, W. Holsland, 2, Henry Hill.

J.—T. B. Julian.

K.—D. Klutts, Sen. 2, S. G. Keasler, J. R. Kirk, Wm. M. Krier, W. M. Kincaid, J. R. Kenny, Miss C. Kinder, Miss M. Ketchy.

L.—M. Lingle, T. E. Lynch, D. Little, Mrs. N. Lyster, J. T. Lippard, D. Alston Lonty, D. Lents, J. H. Lindsey Chasler Bank Cape Fair, T. D. Lookabill.

M.—Miss M. McKee 2, S. W. Moore, J. H. Mingis, Jesse May, Miss S. E. McDonald, H. Morgan, Miss E. F. Moore, A. Moury, Miss Mary A. Miller.

N.—Providence Neely.

P.—C. A. Peeler, J. M. Patton, E. Props, Wm. C. Palmer 2, J. B. Poynt.

R.—Miss J. C. Redwine, J. Y. Rice.

S.—A. S. Swiegood, Jacob Steiner, Isaac Samler, J. & A. Smith, J. G. Smith, Miss J. E. Swink, A. S. Sahrfield, W. Stonner.

T.—D. R. Trexler, J. T. Turner, Elisabeth Trexler, J. Thomson 2, W. Tansey, R. Trexler, M. Trexler.

W.—W. Warren, T. S. White, Messrs Watts & Tomlind, J. H. Wyle & Co., C. Waller, 2, J. R. Whitaker, 3, H. J. Wilson, G. Wood, J. B. Woods.

Y.—A. Young.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN, P. M.

Oct. 9, 1855.

19—3w.

## \$40,000 WORTH

OF

Goods

AT COST!

THE Subscribers having determined to close their business in Salisbury, now offer for

CASH OR GOOD NOTES

their entire Stock of about FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS worth of desirable GOODS AT COST, embracing a good assortment of

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Hats, &c.

Also a very large Stock of

IRON, SOLE LEATHER,

Salt, Sugar and Coffee.

All persons, MERCHANTS IN PARTICULAR, wishing to purchase



ALWAYS DO WHAT IS RIGHT.—The truly great are those who always do what is right. To be withheld from acting wisely and conscientiously by motives of temporary policy or fear, is to behave like a traitor to the principles of justice. A man should think less of what may be said of his conduct at the time, than of the verdict that may be pronounced a few years in advance. It is by neglecting this, by sacrificing principle to expediency, that character is lost; and character lost is with difficulty regained. Besides, the first decline from right leads to others. It is like sliding down hill.

But there is a worse feature than even this in succumbing to baseness, meanness, or wrong. Habit soon drills the mind to perpetrate, without remorseful pangs, acts at which originally they would have been astounded. "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" Is the indignant exclamation of many a person, who eventually commits the very deed he abhorred. Arnold's treason grew up in his mind by slow degrees, nurtured by extravagance and supposed neglect. Washington, always being rigidly correct, left behind him a name that will never cease to be revered. To say merely that "honesty is the best policy," and thus appeal to the selfish part of our nature, is a poor way to educate man to do right consistently. Better the noble and higher ground, that right should be done for right's sake.

October is the month for forest splendor. The trees are now putting on their last grandeur, donning their richest and warmest colors, and casting, for the while, hallowed beauty on the landscape. An English writer has well pronounced our forests unrivalled. To witness the bursting forth of animated nature in the spring is indeed beautiful; but to wander in our American forest in autumn and see the trees clad in richest verdure—the many tinted leaves falling in their silent majesty to tread on their rustling masses in the nut-paved glades; to hear the rustling of the wind through the trees, now like the gentlest sweetest tones of the Aeolian, and now like the organ's solemn peal, and feel, as it were, the language of all that is solemn and pure, yet buoyant in heart, are sights and sounds that will dwell unutterable in the heart or else flow forth in "wild sweet waves of music" on the air.

And now farewell October and farewell autumn! November will come rugged in its garb and comparatively barren; but October will go out and leave behind a pageant and a feast. The woods will be hung with nature's richest tapestry; the glossy acorn will be scattered in profusion on the ground, the dark and richly tinted horse chestnut will glow in its spiny shells, and hordes of squirrels will enjoy a feast in the tops of the beech trees. Farewell, then, October, in the midst of this great banquet of bountiful nature!

Albany Argus.

#### THE LOVE LOON LOAFER.

Few persons who have gone through Broadway for a year or more past, says the New York Sunday Times, without meeting a small dirty, pitiable looking object, with long dishevelled locks, and face covered with filth-begrimed hair but always with a cigar in his mouth. His name is Edward Carter, and some twelve or thirteen months ago, he was as spruce and clean looking a man as you would desire to meet. He is by trade a carver, and an excellent workman—possessing indeed more than the ordinary talent—At that time Mary Taylor was in the zenith of her popularity, and he became deeply, madly enamored of her. He followed the lady like a shadow, and was frequently so very annoying that her friends were compelled to give him into custody. On one occasion we believe, he forced himself into her carriage as she entered it to return home from the theatre. For years, however, despite repulses, he nursed passions with delusive hopes, until at length it overturned his reason; he ceased to work; and became the repulsive creature we have described. A few days since he was arrested as a vagrant being clearly in that category.

SADLY FLIPPANT.—A local newspaper says:—"A marriage was solemnized at Darton, on Monday, which excited much interest in that locality. In the procession were seven asses gayly decked out." A heartless and disrespectful wretch, whom Mr. Panch instantly kicked out of his office, remarked, on reading the paragraph:—"What a fuss to make about five more than ordinary."—Punch.

A deacon in Rutland, Vermont, complains that the authorities put back the temperance cause for years by prosecuting him. He says that the people were becoming so well trained that they took liquors from him which were two thirds water, and if he had been left alone he would have got them so that they would have drank clear water within six months.

Milk now performs other offices besides the production of butter and cheese, and the flavoring tea. It has made its way into the textile fabrics, and has become a valuable adjunct in the hands of the calico printer and the woolen manufacturer. In the class of pigment printing work, which is indeed a species of printing, the colors are laid on the face of the goods in an insoluble condition, so as to give a full brilliant appearance. As a vehicle for effecting the process of decoration, the invaluable albumen obtained from eggs was always used, but now milk is substituted.

"Go it, Bobtail, he's gaining on you," is now rendered—"Go it, Roberts extremity the gentleman in the rear is approximating to an inconvenient vicissitude of the longitudinal appendage, which subtends the lower extension of your caudal elongation."

#### CLARENDON IRON WORKS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for Steam Engines, of any power or style, Saw Mills of every variety, Mining Machinery and Pumps, Grists and Flour Mills, complete, Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels, Rice-field Pumps and Engines, Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher, Rice Trashers, Shingle Machines, Shaving Hangers and Pullies, Cotton Gins and Gearing, Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns, Brass, Locomotive and Tubular Boilers, Fine and plain Cylinder Boilers, Blacksmith work of all kinds, Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may be ordered will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending for the same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, 1 April Oct 23 1852.

#### TO SHIPPERS

HUGH L. TINLEY & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO TINLEY AND HERRON.)

Receiving and Forwarding Agents, AND General Commission Merchants, No. 2 Exchange Street, South Atlantic Wharves, CHARLESTON, S. C.

GIVE your personal attention to the sale of Cotton as customary, or by special contract, all other kinds of Produce and Manufactures, and make prompt returns of the same, for 2 1/2 per cent. commission.

We will CONTINUE, as heretofore, to give our special attention to the Receiving and Forwarding of all goods consigned to us, for 10 cents per package.

Machinery, large packages of Furniture, &c., charged in proportion to trouble and responsibility, for advancing freights and charges, 2 1/2 per cent.

IF Persons shipping Goods or Produce through this house, may rely upon their interest being POSITIVELY PROTECTED, both against over-charge and loss of goods.

We have in no instance nor will we detain any goods for freight and charges.

We would respectfully beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen, with whom we have had business transactions:

John Caldwell, President of S. C. R. R. Columbia.

U. Passalunghi, Sup. of Public Works, Columbia.

F. W. McMaster, Librarian of S. C. College, Columbia.

P. W. Fuller, Columbia.

John King, Jr., S. C. R. R. Agent, Charleston.

Holmes & Stoney, Agents of New York Sailing Packets.

H. F. Baker & Co., Agents of Baltimore and Philadelphia Sailing Packets.

J. W. Caldwell, Agent of Baltimore Steamers and Boston Sailing Packets.

July 13, 1855. 7-6m.

#### MOCKSVILLE

#### MALE ACADEMY.

THE next session of this Institution commences on Thursday, the 9th of August. The subscriber in taking charge of the school, will only say, that he will use his utmost endeavors to sustain the reputation which the school has hitherto enjoyed. Young men will be prepared to enter any class in the University which they may desire.

TERMS. Primary Department, per session of five months - \$8 00

Higher English Branches - 12 00

Classics - 15 00

August 7, 1855. JOHN B. GRETTIER, 11-11f.

REFERENCES. President and Faculty of the University: Hon. John M. Morehead, Hon. John M. Dick, Greensborough, Francis E. Shober, Esq., J. F. Bell, Esq., Salisbury.

#### VALUABLE LANDS

#### AND Town Lots FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 6th day of November next.

Valuable Plantation belonging to the Estate of Frederick Mowery, containing about

200 Acres,

and lying within one mile of the town of Salisbury, and adjoining the lands of Wm. H. Horah, Robert Murphy, Robert M. Utzman, Horace L. Roberts, and others. This tract has on it about

100 ACRES OF TIMBERED LAND

and the balance is in a high state of cultivation, having good meadows, being well watered, &c.

ALSO another tract called the Hellard tract, adjoining the lands of Wm. Sray, deceased, George E. Lottin, James Thompson and others, containing about

100 Acres.

ALSO these VALUABLE TOWN LOTS,

now occupied severally, by Martin Canble, Mr. Ide and John L. Wright, the latter, that portion fitted up as a Carriage Manufactory, lying in the great South Square of the town of Salisbury.

Possession given of the lands on the 10th day of November next, and of the Houses and Lots on the 1st day of January 1856.

Terms of Sale, 12 months credit, with interest after 6 months.

SAMUEL REEVES, Esq., Sept. 23, 1855. 17-7w.

#### TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and skylight combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by

H. L. ROBERTS.

#### NOTICE.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a Superior lot of Shoes of all kinds, City made; Gentle men's and Ladies Gaiters and Shoes, from the finest to the common and cheap article. A good assortment of Brogans for Plantation use. Children's Shoes of all sizes and prices. Call soon opposite Murphy's Granite Building. J. H. HOWARD. Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1855. 15-11f.

#### NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to Miller & James, that the Notes and accounts of that firm has been transferred to Bell & James, and all concerned must pay Bell & James, or H. HOGAN HALLER, who is their only authorized Agent. September, 25, 1855 17-11f.

#### WM. K. BRAILSFORD, Commission Merchant

AND AGENT FOR Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets. LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale, Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15-1y

#### DR. R. P. BESSENT, A REGULAR GRADUATE

OF THE Baltimore College of Dental Science. WOULD inform the citizens of Rowan, and the public generally, that he has removed to the town of Salisbury, and may be found at the Rowan House, except when professionally abroad.

Communications by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to. October 27, 1854. 17-3

#### Grand Lecturer. ALEXANDER MURDOCH, Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.

May 28, 1855. 1-11f.

#### THE Scientific American. Eleventh Year.

SPLendid ENGRAVINGS AND PRIZES

The Eleventh Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 17th day of September next.

THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" is a ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of Practical Science is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of all the Patent Claims, together with news and information upon Thousands of other subjects.

The Contributions to the Scientific American are among the most Eminent Scientific and practical men of the times. The editorial department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability, and to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions, but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and people of every profession in life, will find the Scientific American to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them hundreds of dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

The Scientific American is published once a week; every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and splendid volume, illustrated with several hundred original Engravings.

Specimen copies sent GRATIS.

TERMS.—Single Subscriptions, \$2 a year, or six copies, \$10; Five copies, for six months, \$4; for a year, \$8.

For further Clauses rates and for statement of the fourteen large CASH PRIZES, offered by the publishers, see Scientific American.

Southern, Western and Canada money, or Post Office Stamps, taken at par for subscription.

Letters should be directed [not paid] to MUNN & CO., 123 Fulton Street, New York.

The great Southern Weekly!

#### THE SPECTATOR

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices and superstitions, and, inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want of a high-toned weekly paper.

OF SOUTHERN INTEREST AND CHARACTER. The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be regularly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

THE SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

TERMS. One copy one year - \$2 00

Sixteen copies one year - 15 00

One copy to the maker of the club.

No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY, Editor and Publisher, Washington, D. C.

Aug. 23, 1855. 13-12w.

#### Job Work done here.

IN NEAT ORDER.

S. L. DOWELL, J. A. ROGERS, W. D. DOWELL of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

#### DOWELL, ROGERS & CO. FACTORS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE present great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.

BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN. 17-1y.

Sept. 25, 1855.

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not so to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity, and it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient they afford prompt and safe relief in Constipation, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Hemorrhoids, Scour, and Scoury, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Puffiness of the Face, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite, thereby purifying the blood, and by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or dissipated energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, for every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which it is necessary to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. For minute directions see wrapper on the box.

PREPARED BY JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

#### AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriety from cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So true is the belief of its use, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been relieved from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other kind of medicine, and its promptness to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Croup, Croup, HOARSENESS, &c.; and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it is capable of, and that the genuine article is sold by—SILL & SILL, Salisbury, N. C.; KING & HEGG, Lexington, N. C. and J. ROBERTS, Swanton, N. C. and by dealers in medicine every where.

#### W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Thos. Alexander, Wm. S. Lawton FORMERLY OF LAWTONVILLE, YORK DISTRICT, S. C. BEAUFORT DIST., S. C.

Produce & Sea Island

UPLAND COTTON AND RICE FACTORS, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Our senior partner has been in the Factorage and Commission Business about twenty years. We hope by experience and attention, to give satisfaction. June 8, 1855. 2-11f.

#### STAGE HOUSE.

At the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. L. LUCAS & Co.'s line of FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville, Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington, Jamestown and Greensboro'. Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C.; and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'. May 17, 1855. 1-11f.

#### Marble Yard.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage. GEO. VOGLER, 20-11f.

Feb. 24, '55.

#### Notice.

I HAVE on hand and for SALE a lot of Calif Skin Boots, which is Manufactured of the best materials. Also Gentlemen's Shoes; Ladies' shoes, Boots & Gaiters; Children and Misses Shoes and Boots; Boys Shoes and Brogans. A lot of Lemmoine Calif-Skin on hand, which will be made up to order. Congress Gaiter Taps, which will be Bottomed to order. Repairing &c., done at short notice.

A lot of Horse and Mule Collars and Wagon Harness, on hand and for sale. Call and examine my stock.

J. H. HOWARD, Opposite Murphy's Granite Building. Salisbury, May 25, 1855. 52-11f.

#### JOB OFFICE.

Having received a large supply of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL JOB TYPES, We are now prepared to execute all kinds of

SUCH AS CARDS, HAND BILLS, PMPHLETS, &c. &c., Neatly, Cheaply, and Expeditiously. CALL AT THE "BANNER" OFFICE

#### A NEW SUPPLY of WATCHES & JEWELRY

JAMES HORAH HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and best assortment of WATCHES AND JEWELRY, consisting of Fine French Chronometers, Double Time Keyed Independent Quarter Second, Eight Day Watches, Jas. Johnson's 19 Jeweled Hunter's James Nardin's superior Gold Hunter for Ladies, and a variety of others, both gold and silver. Gold Fob Guard and Vest Chains, Seals, Bracelets, Ear-bobs, Cuff-pins, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Breast-pins, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, silver and plated Spoons, Butter Knives, and a variety of Plated Ware, Razors, Scissors and Knives of the best quality, Coral Necklaces, Bracelets, and Seed Coral, and a few superior

CLOCKS and a variety other goods too numerous to mention. Call one door below R. & A. Murphy's Store and examine for yourselves.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of all kinds repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. JAMES HORAH, Salisbury, Nov. 27, 1854. 20-11f.

#### A. BETHUNE, TAILOR,

CHARLOTTE, N. C. NO. 3, SPRING'S ROW. 4 DOORS EAST OF THE CHARLOTTE BANK. Feb. 16, '55. 38-11f.

#### ROWAN HOUSE.

H. L. ROBERTS, PROPRIETOR. SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so orderly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor, has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all twenty-one rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (45) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBERTS, Proprietor. May 17, 1855. 1-11f.

#### WM. R. WILSON. LARGE DEALER

IN Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, Cutlery, Perfumery, Fancy articles &c., &c. He is constantly receiving direct from the Manufacturers new supplies of the latest styles, which he offers at Northern prices for cash. He invites all to give him a call, and examine his stock. One door East of Wm. Murphy's Granite Building. The strictest attention is paid to the repairing of Watches, Jewelry, Music boxes, Accordions, &c. All Watch work warranted twelve months. W. R. WILSON. Salisbury Feb 23 '55. 39-11f.

#### MANSION HOTEL.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the above establishment, begs leave to inform the public, that there shall be no effort wanting on his part to make this one of the first class Hotels. He batters himself, that having the advantage of a Rail Road market, his table will always be supplied with all the luxuries, the season can afford. Call and give me a trial. WM. B. GRANT. May 25, 1855. 52-11f.

#### Shoe Your Negroes.

A LARGE supply of heavy Negro shoes, for Sale, and Orders promptly filled. Call early and get a good article. Opposite Murphy's Granite Building. J. H. HOWARD. Salisbury, Sept. 4th, 1855. 11-14

#### Please Notice This.

THE subscriber wishing to retire from the Tailoring and Clothing business, requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle, by the first of December next. As this is considered to be ample time, there will be no indulgence given after that date.

N. B. A small stock of good clothing on hand, which will be disposed of on very low terms. HORACE H. BEARD. Salisbury, Aug. 29th, 1855. 20-11f.

#### SMITH & HOLDER

HAVING rebuilt their large Carriage Manufactory are now in full blast once more, and ready to supply their customers, and all others in want of

#### Carriages, BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, &c. &c.

at the shortest notice. They now have on hand some of the best Carriages as can be found in any part of the Country, and they promise that they will also sell at as low prices.

Thankful for past encouragement, they hope that for the future (notwithstanding the late disastrous fire) to receive a continuance and to be able to satisfy all who may call on them, both as to cheapness and durability of their work. Salisbury, July 13, 1855. 8-11f.

#### SOMETHING NEW.

Will you Ride or Walk. BELL, EARNHART, & CO.

HAVE opened a Livery or Public Stable, near the Depot in the town of Salisbury, where they will hold themselves in readiness to hire

Horses and Vehicles to the public, and also to furnish Conveyances and Drivers to any point from Salisbury. They will also hold themselves in readiness to do any Drayage that may be desired in the town and from the Depot on short notice, and also with teams and wagons to haul any Goods or Freight, that may be wanted to any point remote from this place.